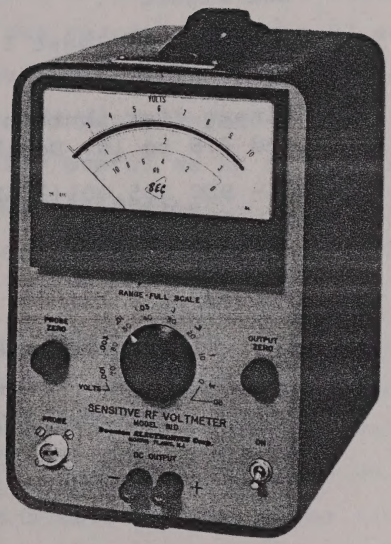
Serial No. 4738

INSTRUCTION BOOK

MODEL 91D

RF VOLTMETER



91D
8-63

BOONTON ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
ROUTE 287 AT SMITH ROAD
PARSIPPANY, N. J.— 07054

SECTION 1

SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Range	300 microvolts to 3 volts.
Full Scale Ranges	Full scale readings of 0.001 volt to 3 volts in a 1,3,10 sequence in 8 ranges.
Decibel Range	80 db in 8 ranges.
Frequency Range	20 Kc to 1200 Mc.
Accuracy	3% of full scale; 150 Kc to 100 Mc.* 5% of full scale; 50 Kc to 400 Mc. 10% of full scale; 20 Kc to 1200 Mc. *5% on 0.001V range.
Input Impedance	See Figure 1.
DC Output	Linear. At least 1.0 volt across 1,000 ohms.
Meter Calibration	Linear distribution: 0.9 to 3.2 and 2.8 to 10. Decibels:0 to -11.
Tube Complement	2 - BEC 525,001(12AX7 special) 1 - 7199 1 - 6X4 1 - 0A2 1 - 12AT7
Power Requirements	105 to 125 volts, 58 to 62 cps, 45 watts.
Probe Accessories	91-13B Probe Tip, 20 Kc to 250 Mc. 91-14A Type N Tee Adapter, 20 Kc to 1200 Mc. VSWR less than 1.15 to 1000 Mc and less than 1.2 to 1200 Mc. 91-15A 50 ohm termination 91-16A Unterminated Type N Adapter 20 Kc to 100 Mc (to 400 Mc when fed from a 50Ω source in an electrically short system). 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider, 50 Kc to 250 Mc.

SECTION 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 91D RF Voltmeter is a sensitive instrument for the measurement of voltages of 300 microvolts to 3 volts spanning a wide frequency range of 20 kilocycles to 1200 megacycles. In addition to measuring voltage levels in a diversity of rf circuits, the instrument has application for many associated tests. Such measurements include: the frequency response of both active and passive networks, i.e., amplifiers and filters; VSWR and return loss on transmission lines and attendant systems; attenuation and insertion loss of rf attenuators; and high frequency parameters of transistors. With true rms response below 0.03 volt (up to 3 volts with the 91-7B, 100:1 Divider), harmonic distortion of rf waveforms and wide band noise can also be measured.

The instrument is also useful as an rf null detector for bridge measurements and analogous techniques.

A complete set of accessories with a case are supplied with each instrument.

The probe tip and companion ground clip are useful for direct measurements to approximately 100 megacycles. Above 100 megacycles the probe may be used directly without the tip but connecting leads must be extremely short to avoid resonant effects. In the special case where it is possible to connect the probe directly to the voltage source, the specified tolerance is maintained to a least 1200 megacycles. The impracticability of such a connection, however, precludes our assuring the accuracy of the 91D RF Voltmeter above 250 megacycles without the use of the 91-14A Type N Tee Adapter and the 91-15A 50 ohm Termination.

The 91-12D probe with its full-wave crystal detecting circuit produces a true rms response without turnover or harmonic errors for all voltage levels below 0.03 volt, gradually changing to peak-to-peak reading (calibrated in rms) at the higher levels. The probe with the probe tip has a shunt capacitance of approximately 2.5 pf at levels of 0.5 volt or higher, increasing slightly at levels of 0.1 volt or less. The shunt resistance component is also a variable factor, depending on the voltage and frequency. (See Figure 1).

The use of the 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider extends the voltage range to 300 volts (from 50 Kc to 250 Mc) and provides a true rms response up to 3.0 volts.

The probe is normally several degrees above ambient temperature and should feel warm when held in the hand.

SECTION 3

OPERATION

3.1 General

This section should be read before using the instrument. It contains information necessary for proper operation of the 91D RF Voltmeter.

3.2 Controls and Connectors

a. ON - This switch energizes the power transformer when the a-c cord and plug is connected to the proper power source as indicated on the Serial Number nameplate.

b. RANGE - FULL SCALE - VOLTS/DB - This range switch adjusts the amplifier gain, and/or the input attenuator, as well as the proper linearizing network for the selected voltage range.

c. PRESS TO BALANCE - This control introduces a small d-c voltage into the probe circuit to balance out minute thermal voltages that develop in low level d-c circuits. When the control is pushed toward the instrument panel, the meter circuit is altered to permit an upscale reading of the residual noise. The control should then be adjusted for minimum meter reading. The control knob must be released without turning.

d. OUTPUT TERMINALS - Two posts marked (+) and (-) are provided for external instrumentation. The voltage available from these terminals is a linear function of the input voltage and should not be less than 1.0 volt for a full scale meter reading. The output impedance is low and nominally less than 600 ohms.

e. OUTPUT ZERO - This control provides a zero adjustment for the d-c voltage at the output terminals prior to applying r-f voltage to the probe.

f. PROBE - The probe cable connects to the instrument through this jack. It is imperative that the knurled ferrule nut of the probe cable connector be tightened.

3.3 Initial Procedure

a. Before the 91D is turned on, the meter pointer should be examined to see that it rests on the zero reference line. If necessary, an adjustment may be made with the mechanical zero set on the meter.

b. Turn the instrument on and allow a warm-up period of 15 minutes. To assure maximum accuracy, a warm-up of 1 hour is recommended.

c. Connect the probe to the jack marked PROBE. Connect any of the coaxial adapters to the probe. Do not use the probe tip for this particular test.

d. Turn the RANGE-FULL SCALE switch to the 0.001 volt position and adjust the PRESS TO BALANCE control for a minimum reading. The knob for this control should be pushed toward the panel before an adjustment is made. See Section 3.2c.

3.4 Low Frequency Measurements

Frequencies within the range of 20 kilocycles to about 10 megacycles may be considered low frequencies for 91D RF Voltmeter applications. Any of the adapters supplied with the instrument may be used in this spectrum (Exception: the 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider has a lower frequency limit of 50 kilocycles).

In general, the high impedance probe may be used with a ground lead of 3 to 6 inches without introducing measuring errors. In the presence of strong fields, however, it is recommended that where possible the 91-16A Unterminated N Adapter be used.

3.5 High Frequency Measurements

In the frequency domain of 10 megacycles to 200 megacycles it is permissible to use the probe tip and a conventional ground clip at the lower frequencies whereas measurements at the upper frequencies of this band require special techniques.

Above approximately 100 megacycles the inductance of any conductor at the input of the probe (either the ground lead or center conductor) may cause an appreciable error in the indicated voltage owing to partial resonance of the lead inductance and input capacitance of the probe. Moreover, any impedance in the ground lead may develop an error voltage owing to circulating currents between instruments. The importance of low impedance connections at high frequencies cannot be overemphasized.

For high impedance measurements at frequencies above 100 megacycles the probe should be connected without leads directly to the voltage source. The input impedance of the probe will have negligible effect upon low impedance circuits, i.e., less than 200 to 300 ohms. An example of such a connection is shown in Figure 2.

High impedance circuits in the range of 50 to 200 megacycles usually take the form of a parallel resonant circuit. Connecting the 91-12D probe to this type of circuit may have a twofold effect: (1) the input capacitance of the probe will detune the circuit, and (2) the resistive component of the input impedance will produce some loading across the circuit.

If the circuit to which the probe is connected is tuned by a variable capacitor, the correction for the first effect is to reduce the capacitance of the circuit by an amount equal to that added by the probe (2 to 3 pf). Correction for the loading effect is not as simple. The input resistance of the probe is to some extent a function of the voltage level applied to the probe. Figure 1 gives nominal values of input resistance vs. frequency for three voltage domains.

If the voltage to be measured exceeds 30 millivolts, the 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider is recommended for high impedance measurements at frequencies up to 250 megacycles. This adapter connects directly to the probe and may be introduced into the circuit in the same manner as suggested for the probe in Figure 2. The resistive loading presented by the 91-7B adapter is in the order of 100 megohms at 0.1 megacycles, decreasing to 0.1 megohm at 200 megacycles. Provided the input capacitance of about 2.5 pf exhibited by this adapter can be negated by retuning the circuit, the loading in most r-f circuits will be negligible.

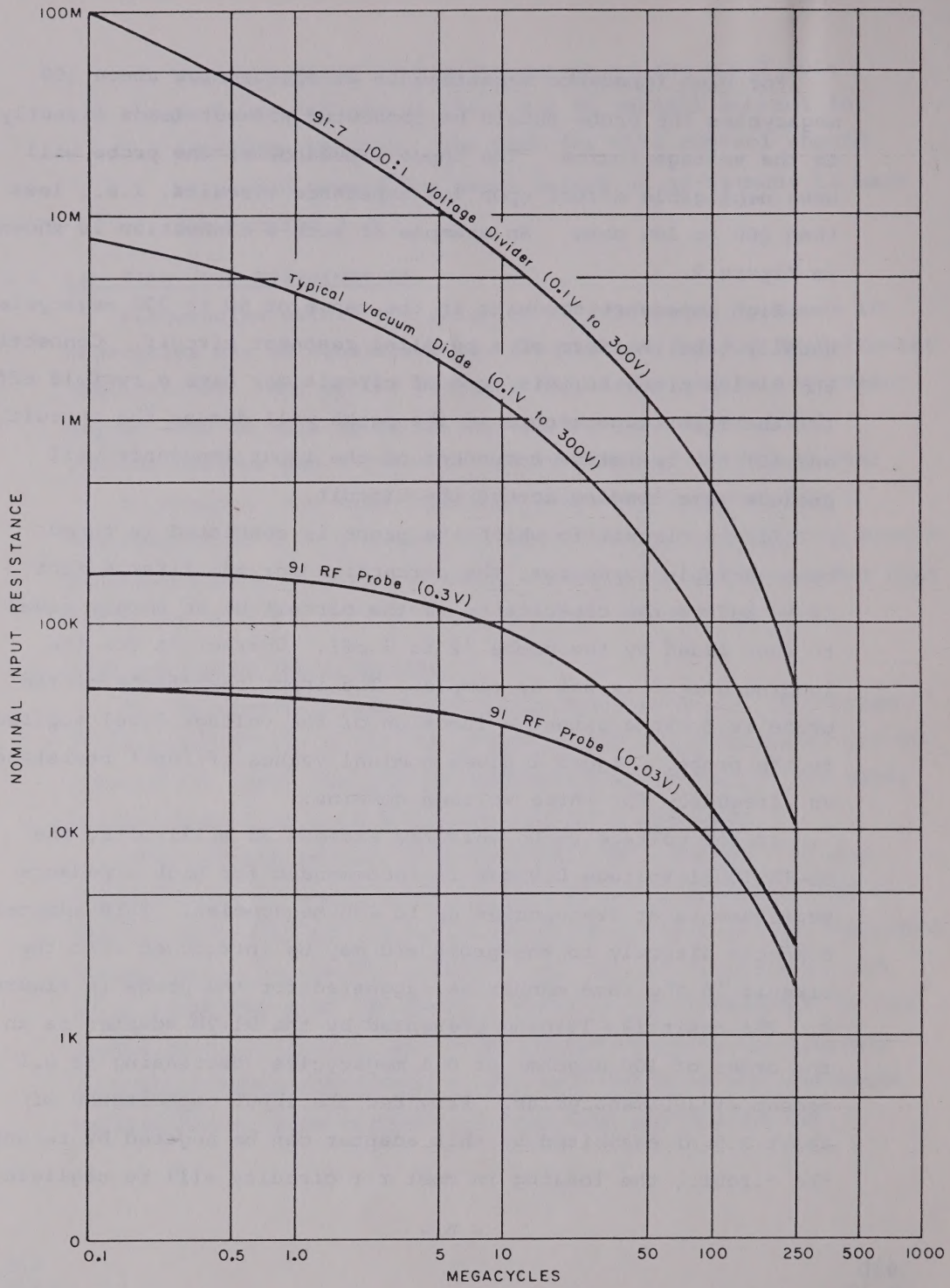


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Fig. 1a

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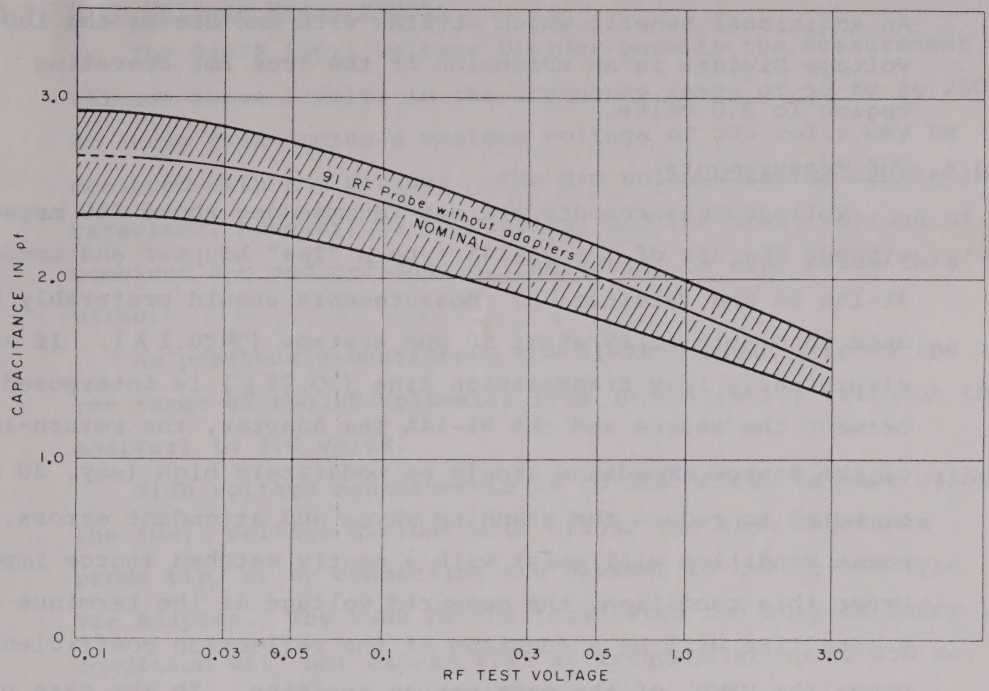
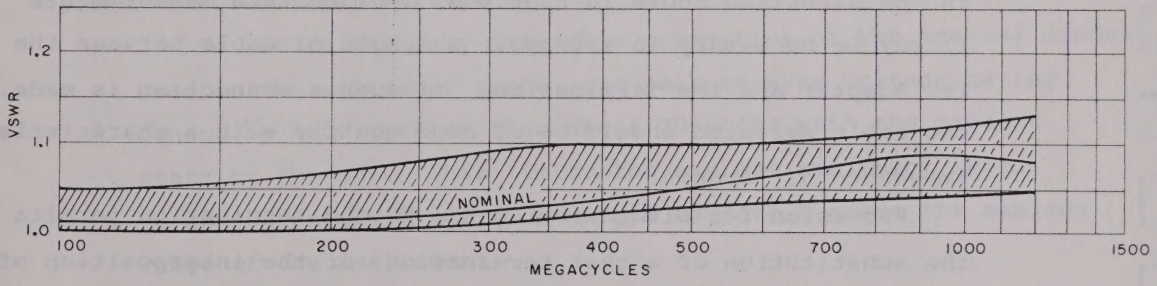


INPUT CAPACITANCE vs TEST LEVEL
(measured at 10 Mc)

Fig 1b



TYPICAL VSWR OF 91-12 RF PROBE
with 91-14 Type "N" Tee Adapter
terminated in a 91-15 50 Ohm Termination

Fig 1c

An additional benefit which obtains with the use of the 100:1 Voltage Divider is an extension of the true rms operating region to 3.0 volts.

3.6 UHF Measurements

Voltage measurements are not recommended above 250 megacycles without the use of the 91-14A type N "Tee" Adapter and companion 91-15A 50 ohm Termination. Measurements should preferably be made in electrically short 50 ohm systems ($\ell < 0.1\lambda$). If an electrically long transmission line ($> 0.25\lambda$) is interposed between the source and the 91-14A Tee Adapter, the return-loss of the source impedance should be moderately high (say, 20 db, or more) to reduce the standing waves and attendant errors. The worst condition will exist with a poorly matched source impedance. Under this condition, the measured voltage at the terminus of a long line will be a function of the reflection coefficient, hence the VSWR, of the terminating resistor. In the case of the 91-14A and 91-15A, the maximum VSWR is 1.15 up to 1000 megacycles and less than 1.2 to 1200 megacycles.

It is important that the 91-14A Type N "Tee" Adapter be used in the direction shown in Figure 3. For certain measurements it may be necessary to interpose a length of cable between the "Tee" Adapter and the Termination. If such a connection is made, the cable selected should be of good quality with a characteristic impedance of 50 ohms.

Provision for disconnecting the 50 ohm termination permits the substitution of a test termination, or the interposition of the tee and probe at any convenient place in a transmission line system.

3.7 High Voltage Measurements

The 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider permits the measurement of voltage above 3 volts in the frequency range of 50 Kc to 250 Mc. At these frequencies a maximum voltage of 300 volts may be measured with the divider. The d-c voltage rating of the input capacitor, however, is 1000 volts, and the crest voltage of combined d-c and r-f should, therefore, be kept below this value.

As previously mentioned, the 91-7B Adapter extends the true rms range of the RF Voltmeter from 30 millivolts (without the adapter) to 3.0 volts.

High voltage measurements up to 250 Mc can be made using the 100:1 Voltage Divider with either the high impedance probe tip, or by connecting the divider to the 91-14A Type Tee Adapter. The VSWR of the terminated tee adapter under this condition will not exceed 1.15 at frequencies up to 250 Mc.

3.8 Precautions

For long instrument life and optimum performance a few precautions should be observed when using the 91D RF Voltmeter.

3.8.1 Maximum Input Voltage-RF

To secure the many desirable properties of the special diodes used in the voltmeter probe, the peak reverse voltage rating cannot be made greater than about 30 volts with the present state of the art. This limits the maximum rms input level to approximately 9 volts; a margin of 3 to 1 above the maximum range of the instrument.

A simple precaution which will reduce the chance of diode burn-out is to use the 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider when working with r-f voltages above, say 100 millivolts, at frequencies from 50 Kc to 250 Mc. In addition the advantages outlined in Section 3.7 also obtain.

3.8.2 Maximum Input Voltage - DC

RF Voltages, superimposed on d-c potentials of up to 400 volts, may be measured without damaging the probe diodes. Higher d-c protection (to 1000V) may be obtained with the use of the 91-7B 100:1 Voltage Divider with an attendant reduction in sensitivity. Although protection of the probe for d-c voltages up to 400 volts is provided in the design, pulsing of the probe with higher d-c voltage may damage the diodes. Wherever possible the circuit of Figure 4 should be used to remove the d-c component prior to measuring the r-f voltage.

3.8.3 High Intensity, Low Frequency Fields

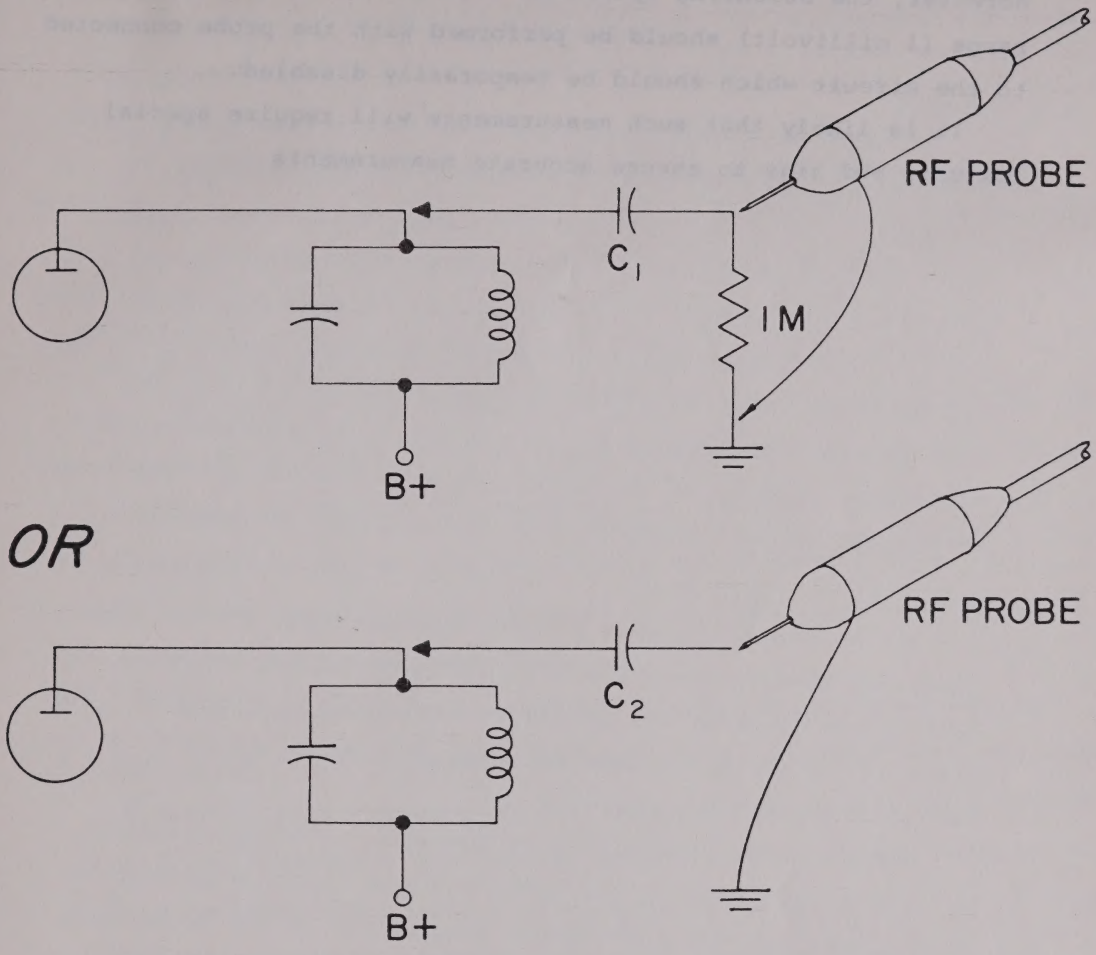
The amplifier section of the 91D RF Voltmeter has a maximum gain at 60 cps of approximately 120 db. Although the instrument incorporates both magnetic and electrostatic shielding, the voltmeter cannot be expected to function properly on its more sensitive ranges in the proximity of strong 60 cycle fields.

One source of considerable interference, common in many laboratories, is the magnetic type of 60 cycle line voltage stabilizer. The 91D RF Voltmeter should be operated at a suitable distance from such devices as well as other devices which generate high intensity fields.

It is suggested when using the RF Voltmeter on its most sensitive range in the proximity of any a-c line operated equipment, that the adjacent equipment be momentarily de-energized to note its effect upon the indication of the voltmeter.

3.8.4 High Intensity, High Frequency Fields

The measurement of low level r-f voltages in the presence of high level, high frequency fields requires excellent shielding if gross errors are to be avoided. In particular, the use of the probe tip and companion ground clip is precluded.



C_1 should be a sensible short circuit at the measuring frequency.

C_2 should be 100 pf or less.

METHODS FOR PROBE ISOLATION FOR HIGH DC VOLTAGES

Fig 4

91D
a

Moreover, the balancing operation required for the most sensitive range (1 millivolt) should be performed with the probe connected to the circuit which should be temporarily disabled.

It is likely that such measurements will require special fixtures and jigs to ensure accurate measurements.

SECTION 4

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

4.1 General

The 91D RF Voltmeter employs a miniature, low capacitance probe which converts the r-f voltage to a proportional d-c potential. This d-c voltage is in turn converted to a 60 cycle a-c signal by a special low noise mechanical chopper. A selective amplifier follows the chopper and raises the 60 cycle level to a value sufficient for rectification, linearization, and metering. The DC Output Cathode Follower is also fed from this point. Additional circuitry is provided to spread the useful portion of the meter scale over a larger-than-normal percentage of the pointer range for greater readability.

4.2 Probe

The RF Probe contains a blocking capacitor and two high frequency diodes connected for full-wave rectification. Adequate by-passing and resistive isolation is included. The probe is connected to the voltmeter cabinet by means of a flexible low noise cable and connector.

Owing to the possibility of degradation of performance by replacing diodes in the probe without complete facilities for calibrating the instrument, components in the probe have not been shown on the schematic.

4.3 Chopper Modulator

The SPDT mechanical chopper has break-before-make contacts and operates from the 6.3 volt, 60 cycle winding of the power transformer. A low pass RC filter ahead of the chopper suppresses any 60 cycle voltage which may be introduced through the probe. After using the voltmeter on the 1 or 3 volt range, the capacitors in this filter will require 40 to 60 seconds to discharge sufficiently to permit operation on the 1 millivolt range.

A resistive attenuator appears between the output of the chopper and the input of the amplifier. The attenuator has five adjustments which are described in Section 5.

4.4 Amplifier

The amplifier in the 91D raises the signal level from the chopper to a level adequate for converting the square-law response from the probe (for measured voltages of less than 30 millivolts) to a linear direct current for the meter. As the measured voltage increases the extent of the conversion is reduced.

The BEC 525,001 (12AX7) Preamplifier is contained within the shielded box attached to the front subpanel. The box also houses the input attenuator and switching for feedback control in the preamplifier, as well as the chopper and its circuitry.

The preamplifier is followed by a second 12AX7 which drives the selective output amplifier.

The output stages consist of a combination pentode-triode tube (type 7199). The pentode operates as a normal amplifier and is coupled to the triode which functions principally as a cathode follower. Negative feedback is taken from the triode cathode in a conventional manner to the second cathode of V2. It is also applied through a frequency selective twin-tee network to the grid of the pentode section.

These circuits produce an output amplifier which is broadly tuned to 60∿ having approximately 18 db of attenuation at 120∿. The output impedance of the cathode follower is sufficiently low to drive the rectifier circuit without appreciable distortion.

The combination of regulated d-c heater and plate voltage for the two 12AX7"s as well as negative feedback around all stages makes the instrument calibration sensibly independant of line voltage changes from 105 to 125 volts.

4.5 Rectifier and Meter Circuit

The meter rectifier is a half-wave voltage doubler. The d-c voltage derived from this circuit is applied to a network of stabistors (voltage sensitive resistors) and adjustable resistors which are employed to convert the amplified non-linear response of the r-f probe to a linear current for the indicating meter.

4.6 DC Output Cathode Follower

This stage is provided to drive external recording equipment. The output voltage at the front panel terminals should be at least 1.0 volt (relative to full scale) when connected to a 1000 ohm load.

Although the d-c output voltage is a direct linear function of the r-f input voltage (as opposed to the expanded, but equally divided meter divisions), the d-c output is usable only when the meter is on some portion of its calibrated range.

4.7 Power Supply

A conventional full-wave rectifier, using a 6X4 vacuum tube, furnishes the necessary high voltage d-c potentials for the instrument. A portion of this voltage is regulated with an OA2 gas discharge tube for the plate voltage of the first and second amplifier tubes.

The heater voltage for these same stages is rectified and regulated using a selenium rectifier (full-wave bridge) and a germanium pnp power transistor.

Heater voltage for the output stage and the DC Cathode Follower is derived from the 6.3 volt transformer winding.

SECTION 5

MAINTENANCE

5.1 Periodic Checking

The Model 91D Voltmeter is designed to give long periods of service without maintenance when operated in accordance with the instructions in this book. It is recommended, however, that the instrument be checked periodically using reliable standards to ensure against errors resulting from deterioration of either the tubes or the chopper. To make these tests, it is necessary to have a signal source of 200Kc to 500Kc with less than 1% distortion at levels up to 3 volts across 50 ohms. A suitable attenuator to adjust this level between 300 microvolts. and 3 volts and a precision electronic voltmeter, such as the Hewlett Packard Model 400H, to monitor the signal source. The high frequency response of the 91D may be checked with laboratory a-c to d-c transfer standards. The Ballantine Model 440 Micro-potentiometer is recommended for this purpose.

5.2 Calibration Precautions

To check the calibration accuracy on an RF Voltmeter having the sensitivity and bandwidth of the Model 91D, it is necessary to take precautions to avoid errors resulting from stray pick-up voltages. (See paragraphs 3.8.3. and 3.8.4). A well shielded signal source must be used in conjunction with coaxial connections to both the Model 91D and the standard reference meter. Even with such equipment it is sometimes possible for the reference meter to pick up stray RF signals and feed them to the probe. Check for this condition by disconnecting the standard meter and noting a change in level.

5.3 Calibration Check Procedure

Each range of the 91D should be checked at a voltage representing 90% of full scale value. If these check points agree within ± 2% of the standard, it is recommended that no adjustment be made. If the check points deviate by more than ± 2% from the standard, the calibration adjustment procedure as outlined in paragraph 5.5 should be followed. If it is impossible to adjust the instrument to within 1% of the standard meter, it is recommended that a trouble shooting procedure be followed as outlined in paragraph 5.4.

5.4 Trouble Shooting Procedure

5.4.1 Case Removal

The instrument may be removed from its case after first removing the four screws located on each side of the case.

5.4.2 Tube Replacement

If the tube VI should become weak or noisy, it should be replaced with BEC 525,001 or a commercial low noise 12AX7 which has low microphonism as well as low flicker noise. The Telefunken ECC83/12AX7 has consistently met these requirements. After replacing defective tubes recheck the calibration as outlined in paragraph 5.3 and if necessary adjust the instrument as described in paragraph 5.5.

5.4.3 Chopper Replacement

Poor chopper performance is usually evidenced by an abnormally high meter indication on the 0.001 volt range for zero input voltage. (See Section 3.8.3 and 3.8.4). The meter pointer should drop to the zero reference line after proper adjustment of the PRESS TO BALANCE control. If the meter cannot be zeroed, a replacement chopper should be tried.

If the new chopper does not correct the difficulty, replace the original chopper. If a new chopper does correct the difficulty, the calibration should be rechecked and adjusted, if necessary, after a run-in period of an hour or two.

5.4.4 Voltage and Resistance Tests

After determining that the trouble cannot be cured by replacement of tubes or chopper, as described previously, it is advisable to make a systematic check of AC voltage, DC voltage and resistance at each socket pin. Table 2 shows the nominal AC and DC voltages to ground from each socket pin number. Table 3 shows the nominal resistance values expected for each point. Large or erratic deviations from the listed values of voltage or resistance will serve as a clue in tracking down a faulty component. Once the trouble has been found and corrected, the calibration must be rechecked and readjusted as outlined in paragraph 5.3 and paragraph 5.5.

5.5 Calibration Adjustment Procedure

Before making any calibration adjustment it is essential to provide the necessary reference standards as described in paragraph 5.1 and take all precautions as outlined in paragraph 5.2. The calibration adjustment shall then be made as outlined in the following procedure.

5.5.1 Equipment Required

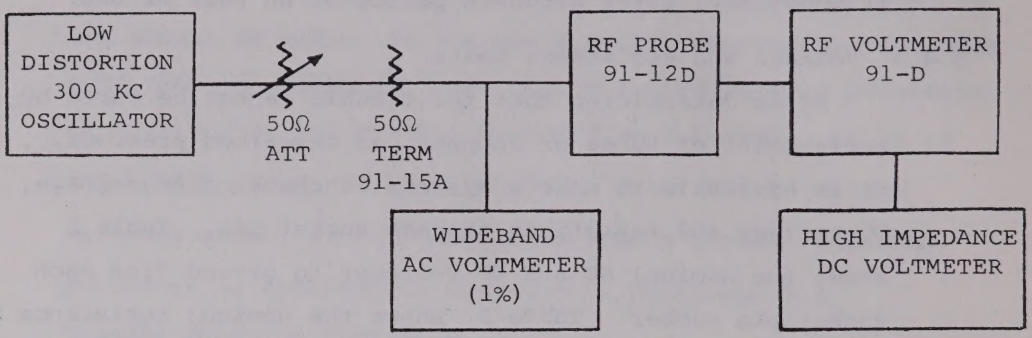
a. A low distortion ($< 1\%$) oscillator (200 to 500 Kc) capable of generating 3 volts across 50 Ω.

b. A wideband a-c voltmeter with an accuracy of 1% or better, with a range of 300 microvolts to 3 volts.

c. A 50Ω r-f attenuator with sufficient adjustment in conjunction with the oscillator level control, to permit reduction of the level to 300 microvolts.

5.5.2 Calibration Set-up

All connections on the following block diagram should be made with coaxial cable and connectors.



5.5.3 Preliminary adjustment

a. Connect a high impedance dc voltmeter to the output of the meter rectifier circuit (junction of green lead and 120 K resistor on top terminal board - see Figure 5). This point will be referred to as the dc test point.

b. With zero input to the 91D set the RANGE switch to 0.001 volt and adjust the PRESS TO BALANCE control for minimum indication on the meter.

c. Turn the RANGE switch to the 0.01 volt position and increase the input level to 0.01 volt.

d. Adjust 0.01 control (R43) at top of pre-amp housing for a reading of -16 volts at the dc test point.

5.5.4 Calibration

Table I describes the procedure for calibrating each range of the 91D, provided the steps of paragraph 5.5.3 have been followed.

TABLE I

STEP	RANGE SETTING	APPLIED VOLTAGE	ADJUST CONTROL NO.	COMMENTS
1	0.01	0.003	1(R-90)	This control is located on top terminal board.
2	0.01	0.005	2	Recheck step 1 until both points are calibrated.
3	0.01	0.008	3	
4	0.01	0.01	4	Repeat steps 1, 2, 3, & 4.
5	0.001	0.001	0.001 (R37)	Caution: Check PRESS TO BALANCE for minimum meter reading.
6	0.003	0.003	0.003 (R41)	0.001, 0.003, and 0.01 volt ranges should now be calibrated.
7	0.03	0.01	0.03 (R-3)	
8	0.03	0.015	5	Recheck step 7 until steps 7 and 8 are correct.
9	0.03	0.025	6	
10	0.03	0.03	7	Repeat steps 7 through 10.
11	0.1	0.03	0.1 (R-5)	
12	0.1	0.05	8	
13	0.1	0.1	9	Recheck steps 11 and 12 until steps 11, 12, and 13 are correct.
14	0.3	0.1	0.3 (R-7)	
15	0.3	0.3	10	Recheck step 14 until steps 14 and 15 are correct.
16	1.0	0.3	1.0 (R-9)	
17	1.0	1.0	11	Recheck step 16 until steps 16 and 17 are correct.
18	3.0	1.0	3.0 (R-11)	
19	3.0	3.0	12	Recheck step 18 until steps 18 and 19 are correct.

TABLE 2

VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

PIN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V1 BEC 525001	72V	0V	0.4V	-4.0V	-4.0V	88V	0V	0.6V	0V	DC
V2	86V	0V	0.37V	-9.0V	-9.0V	70V	0V	0.37V	-4.0V	DC
12AX7	0.1V	0.075V	-	-	-	0.075V	0.0015V	-	-	AC
V3	360V	32V	63V	-	0V	1.5V	0V			DC
7199	-	16.5V	-	5.7V	0V	-	0.1V	15V		AC
V4	340V		2.9V			340V		4.9V	0V	DC
12AT7	-	-	-	6.3V	6.3V	-	-	-	0V	AC
V5							360V			DC
6X4	325V		0V	6.3V		325V				AC
V6 0A2	150V	0V		0V	150V		0V			DC

CONDITIONS:

(1) DC Voltage Measurements with vacuum tube voltmeter (BEC 95A)

(2) AC Voltage Measurements with F.W. average responding vacuum tube voltmeter (Ballantine 314)

(3) 117V 60 cycles line input.

(4) All measurements to chassis.

(5) Input 10 mv at (300 KC).

TABLE 2

VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

PIN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
V1 BEC 525001	72V	0V	0.4V	-4.0V	-4.0V	88V	0V	0.6V	0V	DC
V2	86V	0V	0.37V	-9.0V	-9.0V	70V	0V	0.37V	-4.0V	DC
12AX7	0.1V	0.075V	-	-	-	0.075V	0.0015V	-	-	AC
V3	360V	32V	63V	-	0V	1.5V	0V			DC
7199	-	16.5V	-	5.7V	0V	-	0.1V	15V		AC
V4	340V		2.9V			340V		4.9V	0V	DC
12AT7	-	-	-	6.3V	6.3V	-	-	-	0V	AC
V5							360V			DC
6X4	325V		0V	6.3V		325V				AC
V6 0A2	150V	0V		0V	150V		0V			DC

CONDITIONS:

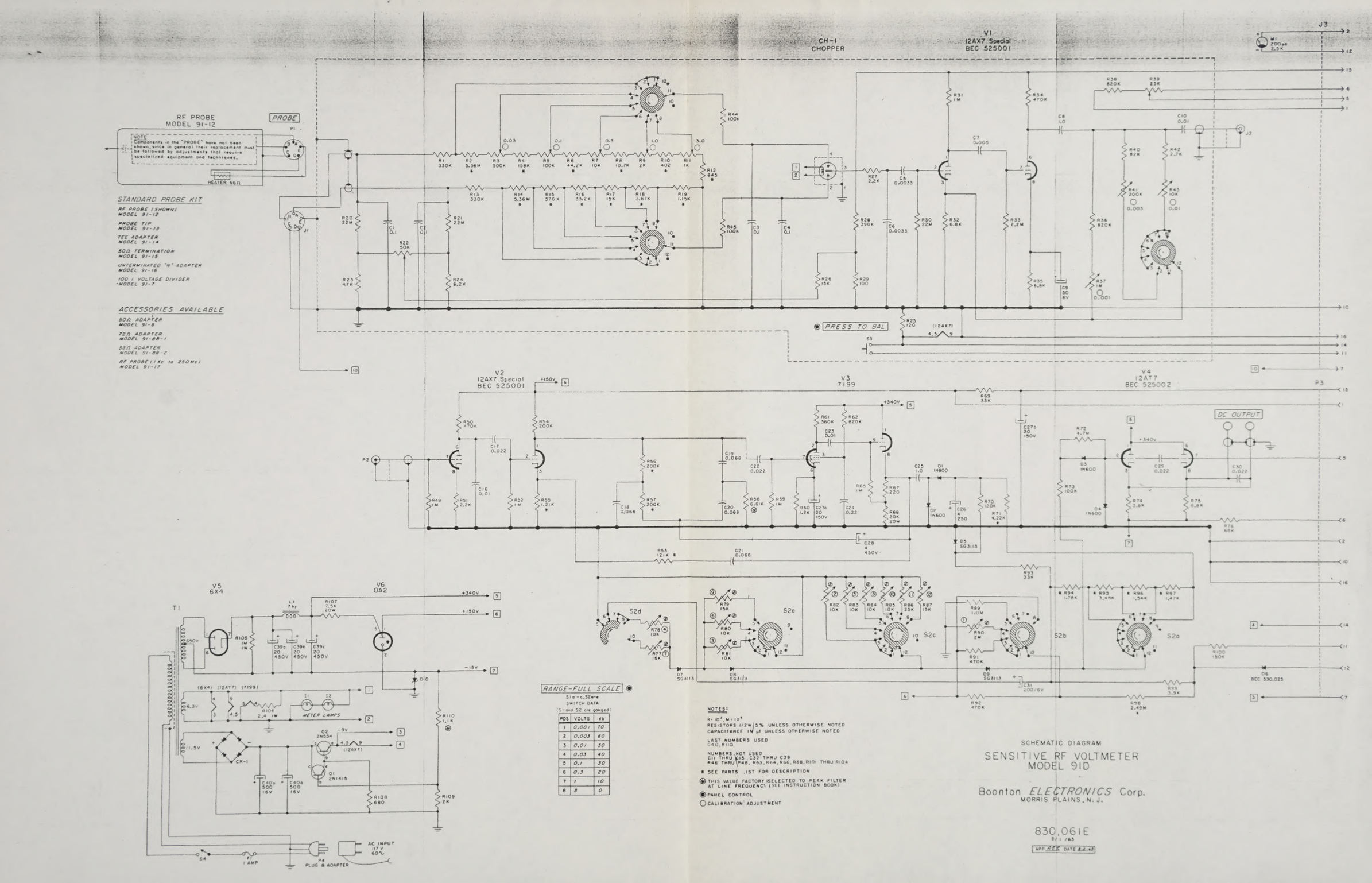
(1) DC Voltage Measurements with vacuum tube voltmeter (BEC 95A)

(2) AC Voltage Measurements with F.W. average responding vacuum tube voltmeter (Ballantine 314)

(3) 117V 60 cycles line input.

(4) All measurements to chassis.

(5) Input 10 mv at (300 KC).


CH-1
CHOPPER
V1
12AX7 Special
BEC 525001
J3
M1
200μa
2.5K
RF PROBE
MODEL 91-12
PROBE
P1
NOTE
Components in the "PROBE" have not been shown, since in general their replacement must be followed by adjustments that require specialized equipment and techniques.
HEATER 66Ω
STANDARD PROBE KIT
RF PROBE (SHOWN)
MODEL 91-12
PROBE TIP
MODEL 91-13
TEE ADAPTER
MODEL 91-14
50Ω TERMINATION
MODEL 91-15
UNTERMINATED "N" ADAPTER
MODEL 91-16
100:1 VOLTAGE DIVIDER
MODEL 91-17
ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE
50Ω ADAPTER
MODEL 91-8
72Ω ADAPTER
MODEL 91-88-1
93Ω ADAPTER
MODEL 91-88-2
RF PROBE (1Kc to 250Mc)
MODEL 91-17
J1
R1 330K
R2 5.36M
R3 500K
R4 158K
R5 100K
R6 44.2K
R7 10K
R8 10.7K
R9 2K
R10 402
R11 1K
R12 845
R13 330K
R14 5.36M
R15 576K
R16 33.2K
R17 15K
R18 2.67K
R19 1.15K
R20 22M
R21 22M
R22 50K
R23 4.7K
R24 8.2K
R26 15K
R27 2.2K
R28 390K
R29 100
R30 22M
R31 1M
R32 6.8K
R33 2.2M
R34 470K
R35 6.8K
R36 820K
R37 1M
R38 820K
R39 25K
R40 82K
R41 200K
R42 2.7K
R43 10K
R44 100K
R45 100K
C1 0.1
C2 0.1
C3 0.1
C4 0.1
C5 0.0033
C6 0.0033
C7 0.005
C8 1.0
C9 50 6V
C10 0.01
0.03
0.1
0.3
1.0
3.0
0.003
0.01
0.001
PRESS TO BAL
R25 120
(12AX7)
S3
J2
V2
12AX7 Special
BEC 525001
+150V
R50 470K
R54 200K
C17 0.022
C16 0.01
R49 1M
R51 2.2K
R52 1M
R55 1.21K
R56 200K
R57 200K
C18 0.068
C19 0.068
C20 0.068
C22 0.022
R58 6.81K
R59 1M
V3
7199
+340V
R61 360K
R62 820K
C23 0.01
R60 1.2K
C27b 20 150V
C24 0.22
R65 1M
R67 220
R68 20K 20W
C25 1.0
D1 1N600
D2 1N600
C26 4 250
R70 120K
R71 4.22K
C28 4 450V
R53 121K
C21 0.068
D5 SG3113
V4
12AT7
BEC 525002
R69 33K
C27a 20 150V
R72 4.7M
D3 1N600
D4 1N600
C29 0.022
C30 0.022
R73 100K
R74 3.6K
R75 6.8K
R76 68K
DC OUTPUT
P3
P2
R93 33K
R94 1.78K
R95 3.48K
R96 1.54K
R97 1.47K
R100 150K
D6 BEC 530,025
R92 470K
R98 2.49M
R99 3.9K
C31 200/6V
S2d
S2e
S2c
S2b
S2a
R77 15K
R78 10K
R79 15K
R80 10K
R81 10K
R82 10K
R83 10K
R84 10K
R85 10K
R86 25K
R87 5K
R89 1.0M
R90 2M
R91 470K
D7 SG3113
D8 SG3113
D9 SG3113
V5
6X4
V6
0A2
T1
L1
7 hy
R107
7.5K
20W
R105
1M
1W
C39a
20
450V
C39b
20
450V
C39c
20
450V
650V
+340V
+150V
-15V
D10
(6X4) (12AT7) (7199)
6.3V
R106
2.4 1W
METER LAMPS
I1
I2
11.5V
CR-1
Q2
2N554
-9V
4.5
(12AX7)
Q1
2N1415
C40a
500
16V
C40b
500
16V
R108
680
R109
2K
R110
1.1K
S4
F1
1 AMP
P4
PLUG & ADAPTER
AC INPUT
117 V
60~
RANGE-FULL SCALE
S1a-c, S2a-e
SWITCH DATA
(S1 and S2 are ganged)
POS VOLTS db
1 0.001 70
2 0.003 60
3 0.01 50
4 0.03 40
5 0.1 30
6 0.3 20
7 1 10
8 3 0
NOTES:
K=10³, M=10⁶
RESISTORS 1/2W ±5% UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
CAPACITANCE IN μf UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
LAST NUMBERS USED
C40, R110
NUMBERS NOT USED
C11 THRU C15, C32 THRU C38
R46 THRU R48, R63, R64, R66, R88, R101 THRU R104
* SEE PARTS LIST FOR DESCRIPTION
⊛ THIS VALUE FACTORY SELECTED TO PEAK FILTER AT LINE FREQUENCY (SEE INSTRUCTION BOOK)
◉ PANEL CONTROL
○ CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
SENSITIVE RF VOLTMETER
MODEL 91D
Boonton ELECTRONICS Corp.
MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.
830,061E
8/1/63
APP RFE DATE 8-2-63